On the lat of June ar engagement took place between the Calpee rebels and the troops of Mahar-job Scholas, near Gwallor. The right and left divisione of Scholas force gave way and joined the enemy. The center, composed of the Mahar-jab body guards, fought well, but was heaten with considerable loss. Schola fled to agra. The rebels had compled the

the fall of the place was helf way to G vallor, when the fall of the place was heard of. Gen. Ruse from Capee, Col. Hicks from Jinase, and Brigadier Smith from Septic, were to meet before G walter on the 17th of June. The strength of the enemy was rated at 17000. Ger. Rose a brigade was half way to G valler, when
the fall of the place was heard of. Gen. Rose from
the fall of the place was heard of. Gen. Rose from

The rebels were in great force around Luckrew. and interrupting communications with Cawapore.

Arother dispatch says the people at Lucknow were

beginning to come in.

In Labelland and the Doah all was quiet.

Sir Colin Campbell was about to join the Governor-General at Alphabad.

General et Alishabad.

Disarming proceeds quietly on both sides of Irdia.

The disarmed S-pay regiments in Bengal had been duchanged in small parties. The Rejah of Rassac's palace and town had been plundered by the rebels.

The rebel garrison of Humespor, numbering 3,008,

The rebel garrison of Humespor, numbering 5,008, with four guns, escaped pursuit.

At Bombay the markers were dull. Morey was easy. Exchange 2/62. Freights slightly improved.

The Calcutta mail of June 4 had reacted England. Little Canada main to due a not franced Progland.

The troops, and with all the recinforcements pent out, only 10,000 Europeans could be mustered.

CHINA.

CHINA.

Shanghas leiters give rumors among the Cainese that the perts north of the Peito had been expurred, but, there is no antheutic news of such an event.

The Alried fleet, off the mouth of the Peiho, numbered nuctecumental war.

The United States steamer Powhatan arrived at Hong Korg May 12, and proceeded to the North.

The sleep-of war Germantown was at Hong Kong, and the etcau era Minnestra, Missistrippi and Antelope were in the Gulf of Pecholec.

The Europa sailed at 7 a. m. for Breiton, where she will be due to-merrow afternoon. Wind light from S. W.; weather overcast.

Punsengers.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrews, Mis Andrews, Miss Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Rass, Mr. Woodbury and Caughter, Mrs. Woodbury, Miss Catte, who child, Mrs. Giskatone, Mrs. Sand sir, Sir & Siriwis, Miss Clark, Mr. Spacks, lady and four children, Miss Touter, Findige Petrell, Mrs. Satcheller, Mrs. Woodbury, Miss Touter, Study, Petrell, Mrs. Scholler, Miss Moster, Dr. Miss Charles worth, Ars. Sandth, Miss Halles, Mrs. Sandter, Mrs. Sandth, Miss Halles, Mrs. Sandter, Dr. Tout, Miss Missland, Mrs. Sandter, Dr. Charles, Mrs. Sandter, Dr. Woodward, Lawi, Balebelder, Beidwin, Gould, Litte joile, Chris, January, Franker, Tracer, Tout, Mrs. Miss Missland, Mrs. Sandter, Dr. William, Mr. Missland, Mrs. Missland, Mrs. Sandter, Mrs. Sandth, Mrs. Sandter, Mrs. Sandth, M

FROM WASHINGTON

From Our Special Correspondent. WASHINGTON, July 25, 1858.

A telegram from this city has been published at the expense of the Associated Pices, stating that the Administration was in a "fair way" of acquirirg Cubs. The news must be quite refreshing to those most interested. Just at this particular moment, Mr. Augustus Cæsar Dodge is on his way home from Madrid, having become rether disgusted with the tortuous ways of Spanish diplomacy, and being admonished, too, that his place was wanted for some faithful Lecomptonite. If any movement has been made for Cuba, the Spanish Minister here is kept in blissful ignorance, and it may be said Mr. Buchanan has conducted the negotiations to his own satisfaction, since nobody else ever heard of them. The basis for this delightial vision was an article in The Land Town beautiful vision was an article in The London Times, berating Spain for not suppressing the slave trade, at the very time it was announced in Parliament that the British squadron had been ordered away from the Gulf of Mexico, and suggesting that a mere intimation from Lord Malmesbury to Mr. Dallas of the passiveness or neutrality of England, would lead to the acquisition of Cuba in ninety days by the United States. This suggestion was accompanied by remarks upon the policy of such a transfer, intended rather to irritate Spain than to favor the United States.

This is the whole foundation for the story, and the facts show with what consummate wisdom our dip-lomacy must be conducted. That the Administration aims at Cuba is undoubted. The President has made it his special ambition for a good many years, commencing with the time when he was Secretary of State to Mr. Polk, and offered one hundred, and contingently, one hundred and fifty millions for the ne quisition. Through the persua-ion of Mr. Pierre Soule, he was made to figure as the principal of the Ostend Manifesto, the prejudices of both himsel and Mr. Mason having been conquered by the art ful eloquence of that successful intriguer, who persuaded each, separately, that Cuba was to be the overshadowing issue of 1856, and that both would consequently be elected President by it, he being disinterested himself, from exclusion under the Constitutional provision that citizens of foreign birth cannot be elected to that office. It required fused in Mexico, and when more than at any other much management to bring Mr. Buchanan over, but it is a curious episode in that diplomatic achieve-ment, that when drawn in, he became, like all conappeared as the moderator of the occasion, round ing off the angles of Buchanan's manifesto.

Spain has been standing on her Castilian reserve and propriety with us for a long time, living up to the law, giving no cause for offense, and committing none of those "outrages" which have so much exercised our national resentment and ventilated our ercised our national resentment and ventilated our patriotic feelings toward Paraguay and other great Powers. Consequently, it is not so easy to get up a cause of quarrel as with poor, distracted Mexico, frem whose territory we are only separated by an imaginary line. And as to peaceable acquisition, that is now and always has been a humbug of the first water, because Spain wont sell, and because we can't buy. Our Treasury is now empty, the revenues are fifty per cent below the expenditures, the public debt has been increased \$40,000,000 in revenues are fifty per cent below the expenditures, the public debt has been increased \$40,000,000 in five months, and one of the first demands at the next reasion will be for a new loan, and to fund the treasury notes then about to fall due. In this state of the finances, it would not seem as if we were in a very excellent condition to be seeking investme for one or two hundred millions in a foreign island, which now as a neutral performs all the duty which this Government ever could fulfill as an owner, and without the cost of a dollar to the Treasury. Cubs they will hardly withdraw attention from those vital covered up, but which, like the blood of the mur-

dered Duncan, will not "out."

Having put his household in order, and given into the young gentlemen who compose the Cabinet to behave like good boys for a fortnight, the President is now ready for his run to Bedtord Springs, and will get off in a few days, much to the relief of various officials, who would rejoice to bear he was going to Jericho, or beyond it. In order to keep the Republic going during his absence, and to see that the Union is not endangered. Mr. John Appleton, who has been recruiting down East, and in-fusing a healthy Democratic spirit into the Lecomp-ten managers of Maine, will be at his post to-morrow, if the railroads permit. It will thus be seen that no personal considerations are allowed to de-flect the President from that paternal solicitude for the country which has so much characterized his brilliant Administration thus far. Mr. Floyd is also

expected to return to-morrow.

The Post-Office appointments for Buffalo and The Fost-Office appointments for Buffalo and Troy will be sanouaced to-morrow. Dickey, the incumbent, or Cook will be most likely to get the former. Personally the President prefers Williams, but regrets that he has no party at home. Perhaps he will discover in a few months that either of the others is just as destitute of political and numerical strength, and that all the engraving and other patronage which were used to placate Mr. Hatch toward Lecompton have turned out an unprofitable investment for the Administration.

the Union is now acrosing to retreat from its re-cent position toward the Illinois Democracy, and all at once has words of forgiveness for the nominees of the Douglas ticket, who, in their anxiety to get votes, have shown a mean and gravelling dispo-sition to conciliate anything called Democratic. Still, both their letters, which are reproduced, ex-press decided hostility to the original Lecompton bill and to the English swendle. No word of encouragement, or of forbearance, or of toleration, is, however, extended to Donglas, because with him the quarrel is purely personal, and the determina-

tion to crust him out is not concealed in any manmer. It was my privilege to hear an officer holding a high position here assert openly, in presence of several of his subordinates, that they preferred the election of Lincoin to Douglas. This fact shows the samms of the war, though it is not specially flattering to our friend Lincoln to receive such unrolleited compliments from such quarters. It is fortunate his character is proof against this par-tiality, for though a weak man might stand up against the hostility of the Administration, it requires semething more than a strong one to endure its praise.

decision has yet been made on the application of the Collins line to transfer the western terminus to Portland; but, as far as any inclination has been extracted from Mr. Touces—for to get an opinion from him is like drawing blood from a stone—he is indisposed to make the change. The Precident may possibly take another view of the subject.

INDEX.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, July 26, 1858. There is no longer any mystery, misapprehension or mirgiving, in regard to the definite or specific appropriations made at the last session. The Democratic Clerk of the House of Representatives has just issued the annual document authorized by law. which shows an aggregate of \$81,824,825 40, exclusive of the permanent and indefinite appropriatione, an ounting to at least \$5,500,600 more. Mr. Cotb's estimate for these items at the beginning of the session, was \$7,165,224 49. Add the balance of appropriations lopped over from last year, according to Mr. Cobb's report, applicable to the present, amounting to \$16,586,588 35, and the snug little aggregate of nearly one hundred and four millions is produced. From this sum, however, must be deducted whatever balance of unexpended appropria-tions may be carried into the next year. That will be best ascertained when the year has expired and not before. It may be little or large.

It is now clearly seen, by these official figures, that the Administration organs and minious have re-

sorted to the grossest misrepresentations for the purpose of concealing the true condition of the expenditures and the culpuble extravagance here. It is true the subsistence for the Army in Utah is provided for eighteen months, but all the present cations point to the probability of its stay in those remote regions, or to a more distant march beyond the Rocky Mountains. Hence there is little pros-pect that the cost of supplies will be much reduced

or the curuing fiscal year.

There is no mode by which these inexocable facts can be evaded. They are not speculative or con-jectural, like the imaginary data and estimates of the President's papers, but we obtained them direct-ly from Democratic efficials, who are not likely to take sides against their employers. Partisau sophistry and ingenuity may endeavor to explain away the force of such arguments, but they are not to be disturbed by any such agencies.

In the course of the next fortnight the last quarter's atternation of the course of the next fortnight the last quarter's atternation.

ter's statement of the fiscal year which recently terminated will be published, and then it will be seen that the actual expenses of the first year of Mr. Buchagan's Administration exceeded seventyseven millions of dollars, exclusive of the deficiency of ten millions which had to be provided at the late session. Our progress in expenditures is appalling, and is approached by no form of government on the face of the earth, except the Corporation of New-York. These same Democrats who are now squan-dering one hundred and odd millions a year, fairly yelled over the extravagance of Mr. Adams's Administration, when the onliny was twelve millions per annum. Mr. Buchanan renembers that very well, for he was then playing fast and loose between the two parties, and, according to Gen. Jackson's testimony, approached him with a "corrupt proposition" to win over Mr. Clay. At the same ratio of increase the expenditures would be two hundred millions in less than ten years, under a Democratic despotism and its corrupt practices. ministration, when the outlay was twelve millions

despotism and its corrupt practices.
So Mr. Marceletta has turned up & Minister from Nicarsgua and Costa Ries, to France and England, just as was predicted be would do in this correspond-ence, before M. Belly left the seene of his recent ence, before M. Belly left the seens of his recent labors. Whatever may be said now in regard to the operations or inspirations of that little French-man, it is very certain that Marcoletta was appointed at his suggestion, and that the diplomatic instruc-tions were prepared under his dictation. Louis Na-poleon may not have complicated himself with any direct agency to this person, but that he was privi direct agency to this person, but that he was privy
to his journey to Central America, and to his movements there, is pretty generally believed by the
diplomatic corps, and by others well informed about
Washington. And unauthorized contradiction will
not be apt to affect that opinion.

The downfall of Zuloaga excites us surprise, but
it proves that the church has got tired of bleeding
for the support of political adventurers, who name

for the support of political adventurers who nominally embrace its cause to fill their own empty coftime the presence of a Minister is needed for the protection of American citizens and property, we are without any diplomatic representative. Mr. Forsyth saw fit to suspend intercourse with Zuloaga, whom he was among the very first to recogniz and the Administration approved his course in a dispatch, which has probably reached him now. When Comonfort was displaced by Zuloaga this result was in a measure foreshadowed. Zuloaga never commanded confidence in Mexico and was little mere than one of the dregs which come to the surface in all violent fermentations. He had been a professional gambler—a monte dealer—which was of a distracted Republic. The next contest to be witnessed will be among the rival military leaders who have accomplished this revolution, and who hate each other more intensely than they ever did the deposed President.

Perhaps the public may not have noticed that Calhoun's announcement of the Free-State Legisla-ture appeared simultaneously with the departure of Gov. Denver from this city, after he had enjoyed the luxury of a week's conference with the Predent and Cabinet. The motive of that movement at this particular period, only a week before the vote on the English swindle, is too transparent to deceive anybody but such as are anxious to be mis-led. That is the last card in the game, and is played with the usual adroitness of those who have peered into the hands of their antagonists. It has not won yet, though there is a report in Ad-ministration circles that Gov. Denver received advices just before departing, which is quite cheering to Court circles. A little cause for rejoicing, however, goes very far with them, since the opportunity is not very frequent. In fact, they are thankful for very small favors. Even an officeholder's convention sets like a balm of consolation, and selected passages from Mr. Choate's pyrotechnic oration fairly enrapture our venerable President." By the way, orders have been issued from headquarters to stop that "venerable" in all the appropatory resolutions which Post-Office and Custom-House cancuses may pass hereafter. Indo is too near at hand for such suggestive phrases of disquisitionic. Mr. Buchanan assures everybedy he is not old, that he is as good as new, and, though he does not desire a second term, he will not desert his country.

INDEX.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

MIDEN AND AMBOY RABLEGAD-BLOOMING OF AN AMERICAN ALOE - THE RELIGIOUS REVIVAL - A MOUNTAIN TRAMP-STATE OF TRADE.

rem Our Own Correspondent PHILADELPHIA July 27, 1858. A half-yearly dividend of five per cent has been declared by the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. They could have divided six per cent, but the uncertainty of how business will turn out, even on this great thoroughfare, during the other half of the year, induced the management to say only five. The majority was in favor of six, but the minority requested it should be only five-and five it was made. It is now just three years cince the disastrous accident near Burlington, which killed and mainted some 70 passengers. That calamity

which point it had stood for years before. It cost the Compacy some \$300,000 in damages for the deed and wounded, and they are just now beginning justed emicably with the plaintiffs without a jury trial. Some were settled by arbitration, our law giving to both plaintiff and defendant the right to call in the aid of arbitrators, true saving time and costs to ail parties. As the New-York haw fixes \$5,000 as the maximum to be paid for a life last by ratiroad cosmilty, that sum was adopted by the Camden and Amboy in settlement of damages. They paid it for every one of the lives, about thirty, sacrificed by the accident referred to. One case only has been delayed in being settled, that of Mr. only has been delayed in being settlied, that of Mr. Gillespie and his wife of Mississippi, both of whom died at Burlington, after undergoing amputation of the lower limbs. Previous to his death, Mr. Gillespie executed a will, in which he disposed of more than half a million of property. His heirs, however, resisted all overtures from the Company toward an amicable settlement, and company toward an amicable settlement, and company toward an amicable settlement, and company toward an amicable settlement. menced suit. While this suit was pending, the ter-rible accident occurred on the North Pennsylvania road, by which some seventy passengers, on a spe-cial excursion train, were killed under the most horrible circumstances, many of them being roasted alive by the burning of the cars. One of these cases, a girl of fourteen, was brought before the Supreme Court for adjudication on a suit instituted the father for damages. The Court laid down the law that the measure of damages must be the actual loss suffered by the father in being deprived of the services of his child. Under this ruling the Jury gave him \$400 damages. As this decision governed the Gillespie cases, the heirs concluded to accept the Company's standing offer of \$10,000. though it was quite certain no jury would have given them a dollar. It is believed that this closes up the account of less from that accident. that event an improved police on the road has avoided all expensive disasters, and in spite of the hard times the road has continued to do so profit-able a business as to bring up its dividends to nearly the old point. It is said, how truly I know not, that as soon as the small floating debt of the Company is paid off, they intend converting Amboy into pany is pair on, they intend converting rather in a great shipping pert for the coal trade. To the loss made by the accident must be added the burning of the John Stevens, full \$140,000, and the repairing of heavy damages to the casad and road by freshet in the Delaware.

The science and practice of horticulture is he coming, just now, more of a specialty with our citi-zens than ever. One of them, Mr. George H. zens than ever. One of them, Mr. George H. Stuart, will shortly have an American aloe in bloom the plant which flowers only once in a century.

It is nearly thirty years since such an event has been witnessed here. At that time it was the theme of journalist commendation, and thousands went out to Pratt's celebrated garden to enjoy the the leve of flowers has become a systematic pursuit among us. Where a hundred saw the aloe among us. Where a hundred saw the aloe in bloom thirty years ago, a thousand will beheld it now. Taste, like most other things, is progressive. The plant shoots up a gigantic flower in the center of numerous branches pyramidally arranged around it. These branches also produce greenish yellow flow-

ers. The flower stem of Mr. Stnart's aloe now reaches a hight of 25 feet, promising a most gor-geous development of bloom. The plant weighs geous development of bloom. The plant weigh nearly a ton and a half. When Mr. Pratt's atowas exhibited, a contribution was exacted from each visitor, for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum. Now, Mr. Stoart will display his in and of the Young Men's Christian Association, of which he is the principal promoter and friend. Hundreds of your readers must be sufficiently interested in the subject to be anxious to know when this tropical wonder will unfold its elaborate loveliness, and doubtless will desire to come on and enjoy the rare exhibition.

They shall be kept advised of how it progresses.

In addition to this floral demonstration, the Penn-In addition to this noral demonstration, the reda-sylvania Horticultural Society proposes to establish a great Botanical Garden and Arboretum. Michaux, who is celebrated for his travels in this courtry, and his elaborate work on American forest trees, left a legacy to our Philosophical Society of \$12,000, legacy to our Philosophical Society of \$12,000, which it is proposed to make the nucleus of a fund sufficient to carry this humanizing enterprise into operation. All kindred societies will be called on to share in the glory of an undertaking for the company of men good. Although this project has been several times unsuccessfully broached, yet the feeling now developed in its favor is stronger and more general than on any previous occasion.

There are strange anomalies observable among us just now. While some of our fire companies are mere assemblages et ruffiens who run to fires with pistols in their pockets, and discharge them promis-mously to the crowd, killing come and crippling others, as many as unclean companies have been brought within the influence of the great awakening, and now hold religious meetings in their several engine houses every Subbath evening. The great revival of religion has by no means died out. Prayermeetings are held in twelve different places daily. The Tabernacle Tent of the Young Men's Christian Association holds a surrise meeting, and another in the evening. The business men's prayer-meeting continues to be held daily at Jayne's Hall, in Chestout street. It is still attended by large audiences. The whirlwind and tempest of the revival having passed, the still, small voice is distinctly audible to the awakened conscience. Many evidences of its power might be related. But it needs a personal visit to these interesting meetings to realize the ferthese who conduct them. The union among all shides of Christians is so perfect as to symbolize that everlasting Sabbath when all disputes shall case; when every denomination of true Christians will discover that each was but a side chapel in the same grand esthedral, worshiping under the same root, resting on the same floor, chanting the same divine hymn, only in different dialects of the same mother tengue; and that instead of quarreling as they now do, they should have forgiven the smaller points on which they differed, for the sake of the magnificent and glorious one on which they were all

The Takernscle Tent, a movable pavilion, has proved so great an acquisition to the cause that anther of these canvas sanctuaries has been pitched and was open three times Sunday. After performing duty in one destitute locality, the stakes are pulled up and again planted in a new one. The tent can thus be pitched in the very waste places of the city, among a population who never enter the walls of a popular church. Into this plebeian structure, how er, the lame and the balt are summened from the wayside to hear the Word and to pray. This flying sanctuary is a happy imitation of the temperance tents which once induced so many to abandon their

A novelty in the way of Summer excursions has heen undertaken by the Professors of our Polytech-nic College. They mustered the pupils for a tramp over the mountains and coal fields, combining scicatific investigation with pedestrian exercise. The each having his knepsack, tin cup, and walking-stick. Hammers for mineralogical discovery pro-jected from many pockets, while microscopes were placed in others. The party plunged directly into the Blue Mountains, traversed the rough roads of that rocky region, and passed whenever any object of interest held out promise of being worth investigating. At Danvill, the site of the greatest iron deposit on the continent, exceeding even the famous ron mountain of Missours, the company were made pretty thereughly acquisited with how iron grows and, by looking through the immense furnaces and rolling mills in the vicinity, with how it is made and manufactured. Thence they traversed the Line nanufactured. Thence they traversed the Lame Ridge and examined a recently opened mine of lead and silver. Here hammers were very active in bresking off specimens, and each one secured a pocket-full of tooks. Thence they crossed the Pokono and entered the Wyoming Valley, pansed at the measurent, and admired the splendid bottoms of the Susquehama. Thence over the whole Peanactivanic coal field, assigns new night and acquire tems of the Susquehamn. Thence over the whole Pennsylvania coal field, seeing new sights and acquiring new views of men and things, which will be useful all their lives. The company came home in fine spirits, and with clastic step, having set an example of rational recreation, which other youths would do well to imitate, and which they will them-

selves repeat another year.

Dry-goods men inform me that there are symp a scatcity of imported fancy goods. Though hnocked down the stock, and reduced the annual dividerd to six per cent, instead of twelve-at retail which ruled for many months have caused an

acthing of this description can now be imported at a profit. Hence the supply has been diminishing until its reduction is very apparent. Prices, however, do not advance. Domestic manufactures are not doing much. They complain that cotton is too high. The raw material rises on them, while the manufactured articles hang at unremunerative figures. This condition of things bears hard on Philadelphia. Our various manufactures amount to \$100,000,000 amountly. They are all affected by the common blight of misgovernment. In ordinar times, in two wards only, we manufacture \$5, 000,000 of carpetings. A single machinist last year delivered 800 looms for use in this city. The present year he will not deliver 200-nobody want teems. The pinto business is excessively dull, even gift concerts, with all their seductive appliances, are not able to make them sell. Nothing seems to expand but hoors and skirts. As a corellary to all this, there are companies of adventur-ers to Fraser River being made up among the unemployed workers. It may be that the new excite ment possesses certain charms because it is new but with too many there is a cruel destitution at the bottom, which drives them off in search of the crust which a demoralized Government has rudely snatched from their famishing mouths.

POLITICAL.

The Richmond Enquirer pute a more Pro-Slavery interpretation on Secator Douglas's late speeches than we had supposed they would bear. In its issue

of the 20th, it says:

"During the compaign of 1856, and, if we are not mistaken, in speeches delivered both before and after that period. Mr. Douglas opening advocated the doctrine that slave labor will and ought to be employed wherever climatory influences render it preferable to feelabor. During the past essates of Congress, Mr. Douglas expressly argued that the attributes of sovereignty belong only to the States of the confederacy; that the people of a Territory have the absolute right to form a constitution in their own way and without Congressional interventior, only because such a constitution is intended to express the sovereign will, so seen as the new State shall be admitted to the Union. If Mr. Douglas has consistently employed the expression "popular sovereignty" in any some opposed to this, his own able expositions of the subject are fully artificient to demonstrate toat he inadversarily fell into a mere error of expression (very prevalent contents), while intending to designate the limited of the 26th, it says: fell into a mere error of expression (very prevalent at this time), while intending to designate the limited power of self-government which the people of a Territory are enabled to exect by permission of Con-

green. "In his late speech at Springfield, Mr. Donglas distinctly camits that Congress has no right to pro-hibit Slavery in the Territories, and hence the Terri-torial Legislatures have no right to do it. Thus Mr

torial Legislatures have no right to do it. Thus Mr. Bouglas has gone to the jull extent of the doctrone expounded by the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, and onerted by the President in the Silliman letter.

"With this clear and just appreciation of the principles involved, we do not doubt that Mr. Douglas conduces an entire whilegness to recignize and perform whetever patriotic outes this acknowledgment of principles may dictate. That Mr. Douglas, in consent with the other statemen who prepared and exacted the Nebraska bid, has more than one serious error to atthe for in that respect, eather to accept the Albitan of the desired. But we are ready to believe that these errors involved no willful regigence of constitutional right; and if pest records, or present avowals, or both together conditions a reliable test, to estateamen of the Norta, and very lew at the South, have defended the rights of six-encoders more variety and effectually, or have committed fewer errors in the course of accept and emirest efforts in behalf of the enforcement of constitutional guaranties, than has Stephen A. Douglas."

THE GERRIT SMITH MOVEMENT .- The following call has been issued in handbill form in Madison County

call has been remed in handoninorm in his should county.

General Smith For Governor.

To the Profile of the County of Manison: Yes have seen the call for a Mass Convention in the City of Systemse on the 4-hot August next. This cell had the origin out of the County of Madison. As other counties are moving to make our delinguished citizen Governor of the Empire Sate, our own county certainty should not be backward in the novement. You are therefore extinently invited to come together in the village of Paterboro, in mass convention, on Wennesday, 22th of July in state, but the purpose, among other things, of securing the attendance of hundreds of our clines muon the Convention to be hald as Systemson on the thin, to combine Genit Smith. Lat the

beld at Synamuse on the tin, to nominate Geritt Smith. Let the rathering at Peterborn be wontry the occasion and the man. James Barnett. C. P. Tuber. O. W. Leomis, Cele Calena, Wan. F. Free, C. W. Leomis, Win. T. Mescy. Renessiar Northrap, J. F. Muşan, Josee Waram, S. Thomas, it., Irad M. Moore, Sanuer S. Abbott, M. Spen, C. Archiveld Compbell, Leting Fewler, E. D. Leomis, Gez. W. Ellinwood, Sms. W. Tjert.

They have a now mode of electionsering in Canada. The Landon Fire Press has adopted the novel expedient of publishing the bumps of the respective condidates, preasolugically classified, and with their respective values more minutely given.

The Republicans of Cheming are in the field early and with vigot. Their County Convention is called eather the theorems.

The Chautsuque and Catteraugus Nominating Convention is called for the 11th of September. STATES ISLAND .- A meeting was beld at Richmond on Saturday evening the 18th fast, for the organiza-tic of the County for the approaching election. Henry J. Scamen was called to the chair, and Henry Crabuse was appointed Secretary. After the Crebtree was appointed Secretary. After an ammated and full discussion as to the best mode of a reorganization of the County, it was, on motion of Geo.

organization of the County, it was, on motion of the Wm. Curtis.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Republicans of the County to meet in their respective towns on Saturday, Aug. 6, to wheet it in each town to form a County Committee for the ensuing year; and also creat delegates in each town, to meet in County Convention on the 18th August, and select delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions.

—The Republican State Central Committee have requested, or will shortly request Mr. Danglas to excrease the State in company with Mr. Lincole, in order that both speakers may address the people at the same places on the same day.

PERSONAL.

We learn that Lord Richard Grosvenor, Lord Henry Cavendish and the Hon. Mr. Ashley left St. Anthony, Minnesota, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., on a buffalo bunt in the wilds of Dacotch. They went with the same great party which Mohammed Pasha, the Turkish Admiral, was to have accompanied. They will be absent in the wilderness some six weeks.

-The Rev. Eleazer Williams, the Bourbon Prince. s now dangerously sick at Hoganeburg, Franklin County, New-York.

-Perley, the Washington correspondent of The Boston Journal, writes:

Boston Journal, writes:

"Queen Isabella will probably be requested, in a quiet way, to order Sr. Muraagus home to his mother's accaluated possessions, or to transfer him to some other post, and thus relieve Mr. Coronan from his importance, chivalrous and amstory demonstrations. It is but a repetition of the action of unprincipled foreign adventurers, since the days of Lady Washington Court, when the Count de principled foreign adventurers, since the days of Lady Washington's Republican Court, when the Count de Tilly can away with Miss Maria Matida Biogham of Philadelphia, who afterward became Lady Ashburton. Her papa, Mr. Bingaam is Senator in Congress and a Quaker City milionaire merchant; was very bonch incensed at the abduction of Miss Maria Madida, then only sinteen, and one of his frank, a transatient packet captain named Barry, gave the Count a threshing. But the gallant Francanan claimed his wednesd wife, and Mr. Bingham was forced to pay him £5,000 (or rather satisfy his creditors to that amount), and to settle an annuity of £600 on him. The Count then left for his belle France, the marriage was legally declared a myth, and the fair Miss Mailda was afterward woold and won by Mr. Baring, was afterward woosd and won by Mr. Baring, who, in due course of time, became Lord Asaburtan.

'There is nothing new under the sun,' and the Riviers-Blount case, with others of recent occurrence, are but a repetition of the speculations of the Count de Tilly."

are but a repetation of Hamilton College have been de Tilly.

—Two new trusters of Hamilton College have been place of the Rev. Dr. Flater, the President elect, in place of the late Rev. Dr. P. A. Presi of Utica; and the Rev. Dr. Ira D. Smith of New-York, in place of the Rev. Dr. Vermilye, removed from the State.

Fine is Ass street.-At It o'clock last night a fire broke on in the ray and paper store in the cellar o No. 40 Ann street. The stock was entirely destroyed. The effice of The Evening Day Book, which is over the callet in question, was greatly injured by water, as was the tens agency office of Ross & McCreary,

AN INVIDER CONVENTION .- The Pennsylvanian ac. nounces that the infidels will hold a Convention in Phiadelphhia in October rext.

ALLIGATORS -The enormous everflow of waters "down South" has given the alligators a widely ex-tended territory. The N. O. Picamuse states that on the plantaging over two hundred of these ampulb-

A CURIOUS CASE.

QUEENS COUNTY COURT AND COURT OF SESSIONS. The July Term of the County Court and Court of Sessions for Queens County commenced at the Court-House, North Hemp Read, yesterday, before the Hon. Elas J. Beach, County Judge, and John Cutting and Howard Pearsal, esqs., Justices of the Sessions. Wm. H. Onderdock, esq , District-Attorney. The followingnamed gentlemen were impanieled as Grand Junes for the term, vir. Elias Hendrickson, Jamaica; Vrad-etick M. Lawrerce, Flushing: David J. Young, Oyster Bay: Gilbert Wright, Flushing; John E. Burtis, Hempstead; Robert Willets, Flushing; Joseph T. Wright, Oyster Bay, Parminus Smith, Hempstead; John B. Laye er, Oyster Bay, Abraham D. Sredsker, Jamaica: Valentine Willia, North Hempstead: Elbart Jackson Hempstead: Bern, Bergen, Jamaica: Barteerous Lamberson, Finsburg: Stephen R. Hicks, North Hempstead: Leffert Bergen, North Hempstead: John S. Van Noelraod, Herpstead: Toomss D. Moutfort, Oyster Bay: James Fletcher, Hampstead: Abraham Bailey, Osster Bay: and Blandgood all. Cunter, Hempstead: Abraham Bailey, Osster Bay: and Blandgood all. Cunter, Hempstead: who, after an appropriate charge from the County Judge relative to their dities, induced to commence their labors.

Very hittle command business was ready to go on with, hevertheless there was an unusually large attendance. Wright, Oyster Bay: Parmenus Smith, Rempstead;

Very little orthinal business was ready to go on with, nevertheless there was an unusually large attendance, in consequence of the expected that of two cames in which the residents of the county manifest a deep to terest, vir. An indictment found against Lounnet Wells, formerly United States Commin at St. Catharine's, Brazil, but for a eag years past a recident of Asboria, for an alleged areas if an obstray with intent to kill Jacob M. Coope, e.g., residing near Astoria, and his campher, Louise Goope, on Tourreday tos 18th day of February last. The cust read one close the february last. The cust read and the day with infect to take the life of Mr. Coope and his daughter with an assemit and battery with infect to take the life of Mr. Wells on the before-mentioned day. The accused patters were called upon to plead to the indictionets; and, through their respective coursel, they pleaded not guilty, when their respective course, they pleaded not smally, when the trials were, with a mutual notestanding, slowed to go over until the next term of the Cours, to be neid in February next.

The following break regions of this steems.

to go over until the next term of the Court, to be neid in February cent.

The following brief review of this singular case may serve to refrish the memories of our readers on the most important and interesting points connected with the affair.

At the time the parties in question first became acquainted, about two years and a haif ago, ar. Wellas is mally at home connected to himself and his daughter Louis, aged twenty-tures years—Mrs. Coops having died some ton years perions—write Miss Jace Coops, a twin eister of Miss Louisa, was in a convent under the charge of the "Lacies of the Secred Heart," of a Philadelphia, are having been placed there at an early age, in consequence of being of unavoual mind and incompetent to take cars of her own parson, or of determining her own situation. Mr. Wells, on the other hand, was a widover, about finy to fifty-five years old. In the course of the visits of Mr. Wells to the family of Mr. Coops, he learned some facts connected with the unfortunate situation of Miss Jane Coops, and her consequent singular conduct. In the month of Jacenty has Mr. Wells announced to Mr. Coops, and her consequent singular conduct. In the month of Jacenty has Mr. Wells announced to Mr. Coops, and her consequent stugular conduct. In the month of January last, Mr. Wells announced to Mr. Coope's family, his intention to visit Pailadelphia, and colicited a letter of introduction from them to Miss J suc cited a letter of introduction from them to Miss J suc Coope, which was declined for several capet remonstrate of which was an assurance, that the Lady Superior of the Convent would allow no gentleman to see her. Mr. Wells, however, went to Palladelphia, called at the convent and by representing himself a friend of Mr. Coope's family, obtained admission and an interview with Miss Jane; and received a letter from her to convey to her fathor, and finally before leaving he promised to send her a present. Mr. Coope, on receiving the letter from his daughter, through the medium of Mr. Wells, immediately wrote to the Lasy Superior of the Convent, expressed his disapproval of the visit of Mr. Wells to his daughter, and requested a refusal of admission to him in case of any subsequent visit being attempted. Shortly afterward a beautiful can beling work-box was received at the convent as a presented.

mission to him in case of any subsequent visit being attempted. Shortly afterward a beautiful ca neiting work-box was received at the convert as a present to Miss Coope from Mr. Wolls. Under these circumstances, the Lady Superior resolved to send the present and accompanying letters to Mr. Coope, to make such a disposal of them as he might think proper. Mr. Wells, by some means, becoming acprised that his elegant procent had been sent to Mr. Coope, hurried to Philadelphia and demanded another intorview with Miss Coope, whom he claimed to be his affianced bride. He however failed to accomplish the object of his scienion, and returned home, it is said, in rather an usamisale mood; and the Lady Superior, learning that something unpleasant might occur to Miss Coope and the institution under her charge, shoult the young lady remain there, restored her to the custody of her friends, who immediately placed ber in a similar institution mear this city. On the 18th day of February last, Mr. Coope and his caughter Louisa started with the present which had been made to Miss Jars, to return it to Mr. Wolls, probably with "a piece of their mide" in reference to his ceneure in the matter. On their way through the village in their carriage, they met with Mr. Wells, and stated to him the object of their noiseca. Mr. Wells, in reply, declined to receive the bex in the street, and requested Mr. and Miss Coope to proceed to als house, where he desired to see them on the subject. As soon as Mr. Wells, and stated to him the object of their noiseca. Mr. Wells, in reply, declined to reache the firm of his house (seconding to the statements of Mr. and Miss Coope), he locked them in, and after using the most abusive language to them, he struck both of them several violent blows, are of which knocked Mr. Coope senseless on the floor, and firstly the latter, who succeeded in wronching it out of his house. On the other side, Mr. Wells from firing it by the latter, who succeeded in wrenching it out of his hands. On the other side, Mr. Wells charges Miss Louisa Coope with commencing the assuit by throwing the cornelian work-box at his head, which was followed by Mr. C. drawing a revolver, with the intention (as it is aleged) of taking the life of

MATCH YACHT RACE .- On Monday last, the day chosen by the members of the Hariam Model Tacht Club to sell the test race between their crack boat, the David Kirby, and the Grace Thorne of New-Rochelle, there was an unusual number of persons present to witness the sport. The steamers Jacob Bell rem Harlem and Senator from New-Rochelle came down laden to their utmost capacity. The yachts started with a stiff southerly wind, the Grace Thorne taking the lead, gradually increasing the distance from her rivel, rounding Sand's Point about half a mile shead, and finelly coming in 9 minutes and 45 seconds. or equal to about a mile and a half, in advance of the David Kirby. As the wind blow quite fresh during the entire race, an excellent opportunity was afformed of testing the saiding qualities of the two boats. The Grace Thomse conjected with a yacht of the Harlem Club for a prize in a race on the 3d of July which resulted in favor of the former; but the Harlem boys were not willing to acknowledge themselves beaten and in response to their ewa challenge the present test race was sailed. At the yacht race from David's Island on the 3d of July last, three of the four prizes were wen by boats built at New-Rochelle which had never before been tried.

Mr. W. and was only prevented from carrying out that design by the latter taking up an unloaded gun and pointing it at the assailant, which frigutaned him.

The time made by the boats on Monday last was as

Thus the Grace Thorne completed the distance, 2 miles, in 2 hours, 48 minutes, 30 seconds.

HACKER'S PROTECTIVE Association. - Asother meeting of this Association was held last evening in the hall south-west corner of Grand and Mercer streets. Mr. Wm. Kerrison was elected Vice-Prozident of the Association. The committee appointed at the first meeting last evening reported a constitution and a series of by-laws for the Association, which were adopted. A driver who had been admitted as a member of the Association under the erroneous impression that he had a Reense, was expelled. Several new members were then admitted, making the total number upward of one hundred. After adopting a vote of banks to Matthew Kelly, one of the members, for having yesterday received a child from drowning in the North River, at the foot of Warren street, the meeting adjourned until Friday evening next.

Chicket Match on Loso Island, between "the first elevers" of the Kings County Club and Mathatian Club. These are both new organizations, which may probably account for the inequality of the play. The Kings County Club cameout victorious in one innings, wite thirty-two runs to spare. The score stood as follows: Manhettan first innings, 34; second ir siegs, 40; total, 67. Kings County first innings, 39.

COSTA RICA.

We have the Albam Somenai to Jone 20, and the Cronica de Costa Rica to June 30. Col. Canty has made propositions to the Costs Rican Government to open a great national road from the corthern part of the State to the Fort of Sarapiqui, with such bracobes as may be required. He proposes to form a compact of English subjects, resuting in Costa Rica, the capital stock to be half a million of dollars in \$100 shares; the Government to grant a privilege of twenty years, and metre a profit of five per cent on the capital stock. also, to give the corepany a strip of land 1,000 yards wide on both sides of the road. The road is to be masadamized, with post-bouses at every two longues. A Corta Ricar Nationel Bank has been established

at San Jose, with a capital of \$1,000,000. It is a semi-Government affair, and will soon have branches in Nicaregua, Hosduras, San Salvador and Guatemala. The official estimates of the next Coffee crop sum

up S' (00 quintals, which may be increased by the ap-plication of guaro. The Cranica says that the last crop was short because the large yield of the previous year exhausted the burnes.

Several projects are before the Government for the construction of a large solid mole or pier at Punta Arecas. A morepoly ranging from 10 to 25 years to neked.

The Greeken says that from information in its pos session it is convinced that the whole of Contral Amer ica is satisfied that the present amendments to the Case-Yessam Treaty by the Provident of Nicaragua are ind spersable, and that without these, paither the freedom of Central American soil nor the honor of the nationalities is safe. The same paper says that the negotiations for the National Bason are in a forward state. Since the signature of the treaty various intercharges of views have taken place among the Presicents, and a national "plan" will arou be published.

NICARAGUA.

Our fine of the Centro Americano reach June 16. The number for May 31, moder head of latest news, enya: " The Care-Triseacti Treaty is again opered to discussion, as the Executive, on the 19th inst., re-"turned with his objections, the decree of rabification passed by the Constituent Assembly. The objections have been accepted as in conformity with arti-cie 117 of the Corstitution; and, doubtless, when the Members of Congress again enter upon the discusfrien of the treaty, they will more scrupniously search for the true state of public opinion before taking find action." There is no subsequent mention of the actich of Congress. The ratification of the treaty be tween Costa Ries and Nicaragus had been published. James Thomas, as American, bas secured a moses

oly for six years, to tan hides in Nicaregua. The rebuilding of Granada is rapidly progressing.

GUATEMALA

In a decree of June 31 the Government changed the arms and colors of Gustemale, which bereafter will be as follows: A shield, divided with two quarterings, the upper a plain field of blue with vertical silver bun and the lower with three volcmos on a blue field. The creet is a sun, and the supporters two national flags each side. The shield will be wreathed on the right side by an oak branch, and on the left by one of laure The legend will be on a white ribbon turned among th fings, and will read, " Gusteriala republica sub D. G. protectione. Colore: red, yellow, blue and whit arranged in seven horizontal stripes.

ST. DOMINGO

By the arrival of the schooner California, Capt. W& we have received advices from Puerto Plate to de 11. Businese was very duil. The market is ors 14. Business was very disc. The supply stocked with all kinds of merchandise. The supply stocked with all kinds of merchandise. of provisions on hand is sufficient to last for me Specie is very searce; in fact, there is none to be had. The people are lowing contidence in the paper money issued by the Government, and exchange &

at \$1 50 for \$1 in spec's.

Cep'. W. Boynten and four of the crew of the brig Atreerdo, formerly urder the command of M. L. John ser, in the service of Santana (Liberator), came passergers in the California to New-York.

We have the Gaceta official of July 11, which is entirely taken up with an account of the rejoicings at Santlego, consequent upon the defeat of Pass. The celebration took place upon July 7, the first univer was a grand review at 8 o'clock in the mornin, when, after a celute and a peal of bells, the President of the Republic protounced the following discourse:

"Bords teams This memorahe day will always begreat and solomn in the annels of our history. The Dominican soople appress d by an unfaithful and ambitious commandar, those accounts only tended to squarder the resources of the netion, who oblighed to undertake a revolution. Moved by their sufferings a bander of braw men procession the foreign and outspace rights of liberty, securing them on the memorable July 7, which we now ociebrate. All the propie of the Rupabe having voluntarily sobered to the cause of July 7, think we now ociebrate. All the propie of the Rupabe having voluntarily sobered to the cause of July 7, the first steps were in convoke the representatives elect of the people, who is sovereign Congress gave the people a fundamental law. I have now the satisfaction to present to you a Nation Congress, which will immediately enter upon the cureturent of just laws, agreeable to the necessity of the Republic. Further this believe of the Constitution, and what the most firm and constant desire to labor day and night for the happiness, progress and administration of our cloved country, and expect the ecoperation of all good patriots. There the giory to announce to you that after the laborition disturbances the country enjoys the most complete transcribed.

high mars, where a sermen was preached ad a Te from the wand. In the evening there was a ball, and with fireworks and salutes the day terminated. The Santisquenes apparently think that a new era of political presperity is about to open on the Republic of Santo Domingo.

Outhannous Assault on a Young Gine.—An orphan gurl about 14 years end, who had been living with a tentily in Bloomingdale for some time, (where she had been placed by an aunt who has removed to Washington), left her place at an early hour yesterday morning, and started on foot for this city. While on her way from Bloomfield she was accepted by four young fellows, one of whom drew a knife and tareatened to kill her, unless she accepted to an insulting domand. She unmediately became frightened and ran away, screaming and cauting for essistance, and closely pursued by the fellows, who caught her by the dress several times, tearing it. She, however, managed to get away from them, and a man soon came along in a wagen, whereupon the fellows ran off a short distance. She becought ma protection, which was given to her till she reached Russville, where he left her, supposing that no further attack would be made.

The fellows had, however, followed after, and on a favorable opportunity made a second attack upon how, when the again cluded them and ran arreaming into a house occupied by an Irish family. The woman, however, refused to allow her to remained there, and she was again accepted to their attacks, and then ran into a house occupied by a negro family, who took her in charge, and she romained there until this morning, and she beers marks of rough stage. She says she designs entering service in Newski till she can earn money enough to take her on to her aunt in Washington. Her reasons for leaving her place in Bloomingdale is alleged til treatment.

tor. Her reasons for leaving her place in Bloomingdale is all-ged ill treatment.

Compleme has been made to the proper authorities, and it is cernestly hoped that the perpotrators
of this gross outrone will be arrested and receive
such punishment as will be a lesson to them and a
severe example to others. Attacks of this character
are entirely too frequent. Our County Jail aiready
contains two immates—charged with a gross assultoccurred, the perpetrators of which have not been
arrested.

P. S.—We are gratified to learn since the above,
that two persons have been arrested on suspicion of
being the argressons, one of whom has been ideatified
being the argressons, one of whom has been ideatified
by the girl.